veral Important Positions Gained.

Fifth Corps Have a Sharp Encounter.

Rebels Driven Serious Loss.

eneral Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court House.

Nestination the Southside Railroad.

Meavy Firing in the Direction of Petersburg.

BATTLE PROBABLY IN PROGRESS.

THE HERALD REPORTS.

S. Cadwallader's Despatch GRAVELLY RUN, Va., March 30-5 A. M.

t of Petersburg, in the dire nes, commanded by Major General Ord, mae, and are still holding the original Hatcher's run, and thence down that

minutely detailed by the corresponde

of the movement kept nearly station

wung the left around, describing very arter of a circle. No opposition of much con some slight skirmishing and the capture ets but little of interest occurred.

a the afternoon to within about a mile noon rasted on the left of our lines.

diverging to the left, halted and end inwiddle Court House in the evening.

F. Lee and Roddy are all at or in the vicinity of Creek etation, with their respective commands The enemy have shown a determination to risk no engagement here unless cled in their works. These probably extend around the appointance, crossing the Southside Railroad near

LATION ON THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

and the crossing of the Appoint to the defences; or a demonstration to hold the to cleak and keep them completely occupied the check and the and of Richmond, no one can say at present. The the sperry can have battle if he so elects, and may it theent or bim at any time. LAST ATTENDESS THE MOVEMENT.

meral Grant left City Point by special train at nine look A. M. serived at Hatcher's run about noon, and low in setting on Gravelly run, near the Quaker road. GENERAL MEADS IN THE PIELD. arcely a shot was fired during the night.

rain and in that threefons to last for days, and is now

Str. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARRY CORPS, 1 12 GRAVELLY RUS, March 29, 1865. YEMENT OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

sorting to the stanouncement in my despatch of yester-day. The route of march was the same as on the late pro- oment across 'Cowanty creek, and it fell to Brevet Brigadier General Gwyn's brigade, of General Ayres' and isson, to take the lead. Next came General Griffin's shile General Crawford's division brought up By the despatches of other correspondents is cavally moved simultaneously with us, and that

the former expedition. Not a rebel vidette The bridge constructed on our recent undisturbed; but in order to get over the and sourced; but in order to get over the sine, and for greater expedition in getting a, two additional bridges had to be built. It was a summary and builter are still evident on every a donly one change a burial ground, the bear buried the enemy's dead after our treatment of the still evident on the ground. m the ground.

CHANGE IN ORDER OF MARCH. First division now was given the advance, with in the direction of Diawiddie Court House, until

- ruptly to the right. Of the weather was spiendid, the troops were in fine in the said weing our advancing column as it formed in H figure a san imposing spectacle. Corps and divi-

ENERALS ARRIVING ON THE PIELD rai / arren, on his white horse, and his dashing ar lant excert formed a prominent scene in with its "Little Corporal"—as the General is universally called—at as head. Soon our soldiers caught sight of Major General Meade, and their enthusiasm was further aroused. It only needed the additional presence of Lieutenant General Grant—and about two e'clock he prived on the field—to make complete the certification.

We reach Gravelly run, and here encounter the first resistance to our onward march. Nature has made the place atrongly defensible, and earthworks on the opposite side have made it more defensible still; but for all, our crossing was only feebly resisted. Some cavalry showed themselves. Upon this Captain Howell, commanding corps sheadquarters eccort, made a bold and gallant charge. His band numbered about fifty; the enemy five hundred. After killing and wounding several he had to fall back, having lost only two wounded and three horses killed. This escort belongs to the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, and their magnificent courage, as shown in this bold charge, is deserving of special mention. ld charge, is deserving of special m

along the skirmish lines, and the rumbling of artillery going into position, and hurrying to and fro of aids, orderlies and ambulances. There was not so much of a battle as most expected; but the battle, such as it was,

General Griffin's division did the fighting. It was half-past three P. M. One column had advanced about a quarter of a mile beyond Gravelly run. There is an old and deserted farm house with outbuildings on the right of the Quaker road. Beyond the house, and on both sides of the road, the land is clear, with a thick skirt of woods beyond, and then further beyond this comes another farm house and another clearing. The first house is called the Brown House; the second the Spain House. This first open space, the skirt of woods, the second clearing, and a piece of woods havened only the second clearing, and a piece of woods beyond, only the opening edge of which we have thee far penetrated, were the scene of the contest.

The One Hundred and Bighty-fifth New York, Colone miper, and the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Brevet Brigadier General Sickel commanding, advanced as skirmishers. The enemy fell back and our men advanced, and then the enomy charged and was repulsed. Captain Mitchell's battery B, Fourth United tates artillery, did splendid exceution with its six light States artillery, at present consolidated under and of Lioutenant Rawles. About an hour and a command of Lioutenant Rawios. About an used no half the battle continued. The enemy used no artillery, but they made it up in the vehemence of their musketry. Brigadier General Chamberlain remarked to me that there was no hotter musketry fire at Gettysburg, and General Barilott's origade suffered the severest loss. General Bartland General Gregory's prigades are the next suffer en got out of ammunition, or it was; and that it was a victory, and a splendid on

Brevet Brigadier General Pierson, at present in command of his old regiment, the one Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, in the hottest of the fire, when our men showed a momentary disposition to falter, seized the colors in his own hands and waved them, shouting, Boys! keep in a line with this flag and the battle

"Boys! keep in a line with this mag and the Dattie is ours." The boys heeded his injunction. Captain Lathrop, Company D, One Hundred and Eighty 26th New York, was carrying the colors, when a shot in the fost compelled him to relinquish them. He had just taken them from the color bearer, who had been

bullet hit him in the

Chamberlain, commanding Second brigade, First division A Minic ball hit his horse on the side of the neck, pass ing in and out under the skin, and then glanced, enter-ing the General's side, inflicting a painful although not

majors, and was only mustered in as major two days age. He was a popular as well as brave and efficient officer, and came out as adjutant of the regiment.

About two hundred and fifty, it is supposed, will cover the losses of the division in killed and wounded. I shall be able to forward a complete list in my next despatch.

oppicens wounded.

In addition to the officers named as wounded are the Lieutenant John Mitchell, Battery B, Fourth New York,

Licutenant C. F. Bauden, Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, thigh.

Lieutenant H. C. Rosepaugh, Company A, One Hun-dred and Eighty-fifth New York, shoulder. Lieutenant J. C. Rector, Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York, leg.

CARE OF WO Under Dr. Spencer, corps medical director, the wounded received most prompt attention. Dr. Dewitt, surgeon-in-chief, First division, was specially active and proficient in caring for the mounted by the caring for the proficient in earing for the wounded of the houses named above are at present used as temporary hospitals. ient in caring for the wounded of his division.

From prisoners, and we captured about a hundred, it is evident that Anderson's corps and a brigade in addition fought the First division. The prisoners say that the enemy will make his strong stand in the vicinity of Burger's mill, where it will be remembered General Han-cock had his fight last fall. According to all accounts the enemy have put up the strongest kind of works here, and have no fear of our being able to carry them by

I have written this on my knee in the open air, by the dim light of the most flickering of candles. We look for a great battle to-morrow.

Mr. Wm. J. Starks' Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS. IN THE FIELD, March 29, 1866.

The Army of the Potomac is again in motion. The campaign of 1985 is opened, and, under the leadership of the indomitable and tenacious Grant, is about to commence that series of blows which will result in the death of this most unrighteous rebellion. Headquarters of the armies operating against Richmond are again in the saddle, and ere another sun shall rise and set the thundering of the artillery and the deadly rattle of musketry will announce the rôle becan.

The day has been passed in a movement to the left and the placing of the troops in position preparatory to an ad-vance. And in doing this we have been singularly free from interruption by the enemy.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CORPS.

In accordance with orders received yesterday a portion of the troops moved out shortly after three e'clock this morning, taking the Halifax road. At six o'clock this corps was in motion, marching down the Vaughn road, the Second division, under Brigadier General Wm. Hays, taking the lead. The Third (General Mott's) division and the First (General Miles') followed in the order mentioned. The picket line was soon passed and the column continued to advance without meeting any stems. continued to advance without meeting any signs of the march were then placed in position, the line extendit from a point near Hatcher's run to Gravelly run, a dis tance of three miles; and soon after, with marvellous rapidity, works were thrown up ready to resist any at-

Descriers who came in during the day report that the

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

Theatre of Grant's Operations in the Vicinity of Gravelly Run, Showing the Lines of March of the Infantry and Sheridan's Cavalry.



At about nine o'clock a connection was formed between the left of the First division and the right of the aker road and within two or three miles of Din

A large force of cavairy, under General Sheridan, also noved out at a very early hour this morning, striking but beyond the left of the Fifth corps. The sound of als guns, heard this afternoon, indicates that he has met

Since the troops were placed in position everything has remained quiet in front of this corps. An attack was made this afternoon upon General Griffin's division of the Fifth corps, which was gallantly repulsed.

ed near the front, and it is confidently ex

line, is the question some to be ac ......................... By the extension of his line, the result of our movement of to-day, the will be powerless to resist the destructive march of Sheridan's raiders, as his full force will be kept actively engaged

Signal officers report that both infantry and cavalry have been moving from the north side of the Appomattox to the rebel right during the day.

NIGHT AND RAINING.

I close this despatch at twelve o'clock, midnight. It is aining slightly, and everything is as quiet as the "night

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PRIERWOUG, March 29-10 P. M.

ALL QUIET ON THE SIXTH CORPS PRONT. To-day everything has been more than usually quiet on this front. Not a shot has been fired even on the

On the left everything is progressing favorably, and the rebels retire as our forces advance. Every despatch from the front brings news which would seem to confirm the fact that Lee's army, like the Southern confederacy,

Major Franklin, of General Wright's staff, has received his commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and the appointment of Inspector General of the Sixth corps.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865.
The important movement of General Grant towards the Southside railroad is being rapidly developed, and, according to the reports of prisoners captured, has taken the rebels by surprise. The results thus far have been highly favorable, and no doubt is entertained of its com plete success. The infantry forces, at the last advices were reported within a mile and a half of the Southside railroad, while Sheridan was progressing with his grand raid, and, it is believed here, is by this time in possession of the Southside and Dan \*1 o railroads.

Further advices of these movements are awaited. The success of these movements are anxiously awaited. The success of this movement undoubtedly involves either the evacuation of Richmond, if that yet be possible, or, falling that, the surrender of Lee's army. General N. B. McLaughlin, recently captured at Fort Steedman, was not a graduate of West Point, as has been stated, but served ten years as a private soldier in the regular army. He was commissioned in the Fourth regular cavalry, in 1861, and has arisen to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers upon his merits.

## THE PRESS REPORTS.

The Headquarters Despatch. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29—Evening.

The route taken by a portion of this army is the sam over which it has travelled several times heretoforeamely, the Vaughn and Halifax roads, running south

A large cavalry force, under General Sheridan, tool the Halifax road towards Dinwiddie Court House. The infantry column crossed Hatcher's run on the Vaughn road, but met with no opposition until they reached within a short distance of the Boydtown plank road, where the enemy's pickets were found and driven

Griffin's division was sent up the Quaker road, and about three o'clock in the afternoon a division of the enemy made its appearance, and, not knowing the arrength of our force, formed in line and charged; but the prisoners were taken and brought in

and that by the next night we would have news of its destruction at some point near Burkesville.

If this should be accomplished it is claimed that the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond must follow.

The Washington Despatch.

Thursday afternoon, says that very heavy cannonading commenced at half-past ten o'clock on that morning, and was very furious until half-past one in the after

A battle was probably in progress; but no particular were known at City Point at the time the mail boat left. on from the advance of the Army of the locality of our army, under Gen at that time to be in a line parallel with and cast of

These important positions have been gained with but little resistance from the enemy.

The Fifth corps had a sharp encounter with the enemy on the Quaker rowers. Wednesday, but lost in the affair less than three hundred men, and alroys the rebels nearly a mile, with serious loss to them, and captured a num-

Richmond papers of Wednesday report that General Sheridan passed Dinwiddie Court House on Wednesday morning, and they think his destination is the South

The negro canal man, whose boat was smashed by General Sheridan on his late raid, and who was so lie ized by the Richmond papers as having joined the rebel colored recruits in a fervor of indignation against the 'Yanks," has deserted to our lines, and brings with him wenty new rebel uniforms.

Rumored Evacuation of Petersburg. BALTIMORE, March 31, 1865.
The flag of truce boat Manhattan arrived at Annapo

this afternoon, with seven hundred and fifty released The Manhattan brings a rumor that Petersburg had

Death of Major MeEuen

PRILADELPHIA, March SI, 1866.
A private despatch from General Meade states that Major McEuen, of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Pennsylvania (Union League) regiment, fell in the en-gagement yesterday morning.

Additional Rebel Particulars of the Late
Battle Before Petersburg.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 20.]
The Petersburg Express of yesterday states that the usual states has been resumed on our left. There was considerable shelling along the lines on Monday, but it arose from no important cause, and accomplished no important result. Our wounded in the battle of Saturday have all been assigned comfortable quarters in hospitals in and outside the city, and are receiving the best medical attention. We are glad to state that the large majority of the wounded are comparatively but slightly injured, and a few days will see most of them in the field again.

cal attention. We are giad to state that the large majority of the wounded are comparatively but slightly injured, and a few days will see most of them in the field again.

The enemy was very busily running his trains again Monday afternoon. They were laden with troops, a heavy body of whom was being shifted to our right. The Yankee railroad being in full view of portions of our lines, Grant may avail himself of the opportunity to deceive us by movements of troops thereon.

It is understood that the most important portions of our picket lines captured by the enemy on the right on Saturday, were retaken at an early hour Monday morning, and between fifty and one hundred prisoners bagged with them. Some skirmishing occurred along these lines yesterday without any important result.

We omitted to state yesterday, in our account of the heavy skirmishing on this portion of the lines on Saturday, that Gracie's old brigade, stationed near Hatcher's run, and now commanded by General Y. M. Moody, recently promoted, was hotly engaged for several hours, and acted a most gallant part. Major Stallworth, by a most desterous movement, captured one hundred and fifty prisoners, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded. We regret to learn that Colonel D. S. Troy was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Daniels was killed, and Captains Comiggs and Manly were captured unliqued. Lieutenant Joseph Smith was killed.

General Scales very handsomely held his lines and gave the enemy, advancing in heavy force, were enabled to occupy portions of our picket lines so far advanced from our main works as not to admit of being reinforced. The enemy lost heavily. When attacked yesterday morning the Yankees ofered little resistance.

On Friday last a considerable portion, if not all, of Sheridan's cavalry, have been brought within Grant's lines, and the kupression is that they will soon be on the move. The gallantry of our troops in the battle on the left is generally conceded as having been unsurpassed in the

ga ed. General Gordon's corps, which has shown in gallantry on many bloody fields, more than sustained its reputation, while the brigades of Generals Ransom and Wallace (of General Johnson's division), under the command of the former, won new laurels, and signified their bravery by their losses. A number of valuable others were wounded, and in addition to those already mentioned we may name Colonel Toon wounded. Major Graham wounded, Csplains Graham and Harris wounded all of Ransom's brigade.

Rumors of Movements Against the Southside Railroad.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 29.]
All is quiet as usual on this side of the James. On the
south side nothing of importance has occurred since
the light of last Saturday in the vicinity of Hatcher's
run. There was a flying rumor yesterday that the Yankees had made a move towards the Southside Railroad;
but we know this was only a guess, founded on the knowledge that Eheridan had joined Grant.

The following despatch was received at the War Office yesterday:—

Headquarters, March 28, 1865.

fice yesterday:

Headquarters, March 28, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General Gordon Informs me that in his report of the action at Hare's hill, on the 20th inst., he omitted to mention that Colonel H. P. Jones, commanding the artillery on that portion of the lines, was at the front superintending in person the operating of the artillery, and that a select body of officers and men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Str.blug, charged the anemy's breastworks with the sharpshooters of one corps and immediately turned upon the enemy the captured guns.

R. E. LEE, General.

## SHERMAN.

Additional Interesting Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Bentonsville.

THE REBEL LOSS TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED.

The Old Army of the Tennessee Chiefly Engaged.

Sherman Expected to Move Towards Weldon.

Raleigh Almost Entirely Stripped of

Rebel Troops,

The Newbern Despatch. NEWBERN, N. C., March 28, 1865. es in North Carolina are taking a brief repose Sherman's forces were much in need of aboes, clothing

All is quiet at the front. The enemy sho here they are, or what they are

Savannah to Newbern; General Howard's headquarters, from Beaufort, S. C., are also to be removed to this point. Five hundred and fourteen bags of mail arrived here

on Sunday and Monday for General Sherman's army. Another batch of five hundred rebel prisoners arrived here from Goldsboro on Sunday. They left yesterday for the North. More than half of them desire to take the oath of allegiance

A general payment of all the troops in this departhas been ordered to be made up to December The Fortress Monroe Despatch.

The steamer Fairbanks arrived this morning from whern, with seven hundred rebel prise ain reports having experien day, at noon, when off Cape Hattera he was brought to by a gun fired from the United States steamer Bat. The Bat had Major General Pherman on board, he being on his return to Goldsboro. The capta was requested to pilot the Bat into Hatteras Inlet on a

count of the stormy appearance of the weather, which he accordingly did, and then proceeded to this port.

The Washington Despatch. of the supply of shors and clothing for t armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield were shipped to-day; also three bundred ambulances, for the same

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Auditional Rebel Accounts of the Battle of Bentonsville.

From the Richmond White, March 29.]

We learn from the Raieigh Progres that our entire loss at Bentonsville may be put down in round numbers at two thousand five hundred. The proportion of the killed was small, and most of the wounded were slight. It is thought that more than half our entire loss will be restored to the army in a month's time. In the Raleigh hospitals there are comparatively few that will not be ready for service in less than a month.

A correspondent of the Progress quotes the following from an order issued by Major General Sievenson, complimenting the troops of his division for their gallantry at Bentonsville:—

A correspondent of the Progress quotes the following from an order issued by Major General Stevenson, complimenting the troops of his division for their gallantry at Bentonsville:—

Never was there more dash and gallantry displayed than was exhibited by Palmer's brigade in their successful assaults upon the breastworks of the enemy.

The Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth North Carolina regiments are in Paimer's brigade. The correspondent says:—It will be a source of gratification to their numerous riends to learn that they acted with great gallantry in this their first fight upon the soil of their native State. The brigade elicited praise from both officers and men from different commands for the manner in which they acted, it was selected as the directing column, and at three o'clock P. M. moved steadily to the assault, under the immediate observation of G. nerals Stewart, Hill, Stevenson and Palmer. It was the first brigade which reached the enemy's bresstworks, which they carried, and, without halting, hastened forward to attack them in their second and sirong position. Here the enemy had a strong line, supported by artillery; but they were again forced back by the irresistible courage and determination of our troops. The brigade at this point captured several pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. They moved forward some haif a mile to the front, under a beavy fire, when the command was ordered to hait and re-establish a more perfect line. Nevertheless, a portion of the brigade still moved forward and pieroed the centre of the Yankee army. Not being supported, this portion of the brigade cause very near being captured. A strong Yankee line was formed in the rear, and some one hundred and firly men, finding that they were entirely cut off from their command, were forced to tear their glorious banner from its staff and commence the tedious task of rejoining their command, were forced to tear their glorious banner from its attaff and commence the tedious task of rejoining their command by danking from the rear

Another Doubtful Story of Sherman's Men.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 29.]

It is a great mistake for any one to suppose that professions of attachment to the Union will protect a citizen of the confederacy from the pillaging scoundrels who compose the larger part of the Yankee armies. They care nothing for the Union; but the spoils they will have, let who may softer.

The Baileigh Confederate says that Sherman's men passed through a portion of the Quaker settlement of wayne, and not having regard for the Quaker sentement, or their exemption because of "consciontious scruples" a sainst fighting for their country, they tucked some of them up, and iterally hung them until they discorged silver dollars—bright, pure coin—to the amount of thou-

The Apochryphal Story About Sherman.

[From the Richmond Whit, March 29.]

A communication in the Raleigh Confederate says:—
White in Fayette-ille General Sherman had an interview with a lady, the mother of an officer in our army, in which he told her that "he came through the South with moderation, disposed to burn no private property, and to respect individual rights, but if that course did not have the effect to subdue the rebellious spirit of our people, he would come again with the knife unsheathed, and would put to death, without regard to age or sex, the inhabitants of the country." His language, to use his own expressive words, was that "he would come again with the torch," but if that coming had not the effect, "he would come as the savage."

again with the torch," but if that coming had not the effect, "he would come as the savage."

The Location and Condition of Joe Johnston: Army.

[From the Raleigh Progress, March 28.]

Our city has simost resumed its accustomed quiet. The tide of war has rolled further from us, and an occasional squad of cavairy, a few wagons and the like are about all that remain to remind us of the vicinity of armies and the stirring scenes through which we have recently passed. Sherman is reported to be somewhere in the vicinity of Goldsboro, with the intention, no doubt, of frying to make his way to Virginia, via Weldon. Of the movements of our army it is not proper for us to speak, but it will be in the right place at the right time.

Since General Johnston's restoration to the command thousands of the soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, "long absent without leave," have returned to their old chief. Instead of a demoralized mass, the Army of Tennessee is now buoyant, and follow, with pride, the standard of their former commander, whom they seem to love and reverence as children do a fasther. And besides the Army of Tennessee, General Johnston now has in his command troops that have never been demoralized—that have never known the definition of the word defeat. With such a least to a certainty. Well may Sherman cast about him for some mode of escape. His rapid career is not only checked, but he is brought to a dead hait. All accounts agree that never did troops behave better than ours in the recent battles of North Carolina. General Johnston himself was upon the field at Bentonsville, glorying in the success achieved by the gallant daring of his men and animating them in the conflict, regardiess of his own personal safety. With such a leader and such an army we may confidently expect the blessing of God and a glorious success.

The Carolina Rebel Press.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 29.]

The Fairfield Weekly Courier is now published at the office of the Winnshoro Daily New. The publication of the Daily New will be resumed as soon as mall facilities are again established. The South Carolinian (still published at Charlotte, N. C.) learns that the Charleston Mercury is to be published in Greenville, S. C. Before the evacuation its press was shipped to Columbia, and during the excitement preceding the evacuation, was left behind and passed through an "ordeal of fire;" but we are glad to learn that the damage can be repaired, and that we shall once more hear the brave notes of its editorial bugie, The Yorkville Enquire, Carolina Spartan, Newbern Sun, Greenville Patriot and Mountaineer, Greenville Enterprise and Edgefield Advertier, are all alive and fourishing, and the Laucaster Ledger hopes to be soon. The editor of the Fayetteville Telegraph hopes to be able to resume the publication of his paper in a short time. His office was totally destroyed by the Yankees, as well as that of the Observer, and we presume of the Presbyterian also.

Prisoners from Sherman's Arm; Richmond.

Richmond.

ELEGANT LANGUAGE OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER
ON THEIR CONDITION AND APPEARANCE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 29.]
Yesterday afternoon four hundred and eighty-seven Yankees—part of the several thousand bived by General Johnstone warmy in the successive blows afruck Sherman's horde in South Carolina by Hampton and Wheeler—were received from Fayetteville; and the drivy blue line crawled its way down Gouverneur and Main streets, colling Itself up in Libby. No description could convey the utter horror and loathing with which their appearance was regarded by the citizens. Dirty, begrime', ragged, so ores of them barefooted and bareheaded, with stolen toweling bandaged about their feet and heads. Imping, bolling and cursing, they appeared the scales, scavengers and scum of all creation, not a face or feature on which was not written "thief," "murderer," "house-burner" and "woman ravisher." Never since the war began has such a crew of hell-born men, accursed and God-foranken wretches, polluted the air or defiled the highways of Richmond with the concentrated easence of all that is lecherous, hateful and despised. And these area part and parcel of that human fungi Johnston's noble army are confronting. Those are zene of these who robbed, burned, plundered and murdered in the fair homes of Georgia and South Carolina. If we cannot successfully resist them, God help Richmond and her citizens. Devils from hell would show mercy when these would atribe and rob, murder pilage and destry. The only way that they can be permitted to come must be on the terms that those came yeaterday—as prisoners of war. The majority of the horde received yesterday were captured from Kilpatrick's thieves, and they may not inaptly be called Kil-devils.

## THOMAS.

OUR CAVALRY ON THE MOVE

STONEMAN EN ROUTE FOR VIRGINIA.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST LYNCHBURG

ABANDOMMENT OF NORTH GEORGIA.

General Grierson Reported Moving Upon Ripley. Miss.

A DEMONSTRATION UPON TUPELLO.

DALTON EVACUATED AND BURNED. &c..

The Western Virginia Campaign. IN IT. [From the Richmond Dispatch, March 29.]

We have nothing from East Tennessee concerning the movements of the enemy, in addition to what we published yesterday. Yankee papers of the 25th state that the Fourth army corps, under General D. S. Stanley, in reported on its way to Knoxville, to join in the Western campaign, and its strength is estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand men. A cavalry force—stated at six thousand-has left Knoxville, under General Stoneman, and is moving also toward West Virginia.

The Stoneman Raid in Western Virginia.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 29.]
Thomas, having transferred a portion of his army at
Knoxville and united with Gillem, is said to be moving
in the direction of the Virginia line. At last accounts the
command had reached the vicinity of Greenville, a little over half way from Knozville to Bristol. tion is accompanied by an engineer corps of two thou-sand men, who are engaged in rebuilding the railroad as fast as the enemy marches. Communication with the base at Knoxville will thus be kept up.

hold Southwestern Virginia, and, if practicable, to move

on and capture Lynchburg, thus co-operating with Granin compelling the evacuation of Richmond.

The scheme is well conceived, yet it will be apt to miscarry in the execution, just as others have.

General Grierson Raiding in Mississippi AUGUSTA, March 26, 1865.
A force, reported to be under General Grierson, cam-

week, and made a demonstration against Tupello. They were met by \_\_\_\_\_, and retreated towards Memphis. Movements In North, Mehama Accorded, hearth 20, 1868.
The Yankees burned, destroyed and eventuated Datto

out from Memphis, through Ripley, Miss., one day

several days ago. About one thousand of Wofford's come anoved to ve on a tour of observation. Wedlerd is supposed to have six thousand men in his command.

Two Failures in Philadelphia.

Pathabethus, March 31, 1865.
Two failures are reported to day—one of them for

The Africa Outward Bound. The steamship Africa arrived here, from Boston, seven o'clock this morning, and set of again for Lives pool at nine o'clock.